

In order to comply with certain public participation requirements of the Environmental Protection Agency, the following serves to inform you or your agency of a scheduled Hamilton Township Municipal Authority public hearing.

The Hamilton Township Municipal Authority and the Hamilton Township, Franklin County Board of Supervisors hereby give notice of a public hearing for the purpose of soliciting public participation in the preparation of the plans for the proposed Hamilton Township Municipal Authority Sewer System in the Cashtown Area. All interested persons are encouraged to attend:

DATE: October 9, 1975

TIME: 7:30 P.M.

PLACE: St. John's United Methodist Church
Cashtown, Hamilton Township

4D-20 p

Cashtown Public Participation

PAID
ENVIRONMENTAL
FBI 2-3-77
FBI BUREAU
RECORDS
QUALITY

Proof of Publication of Legal Notice

(Under Provisions of "Newspaper Advertising Act" of Pennsylvania and Its Supplements)

STATEMENT

It is hereby stated and declared that **PUBLIC OPINION** is a **daily** newspaper, as defined under the "Newspaper Advertising Act" of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania approved May 16, 1929, and its several supplements and amendments, published at its place of business in the Borough of Chambersburg, Franklin County, Pennsylvania, and is of general circulation throughout the County; that it was established as a daily newspaper in the year 1901 and has been issued regularly, continuously circulated and distributed from the date of its establishment to the present time; that said newspaper is owned by Gannett Co., Inc. and published by McClure Newspapers, Inc., a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Delaware, whose established place of business is located at 77 North Third Street, Chambersburg, Pennsylvania.

THAT a legal notice, a true copy of which exactly as printed and published, is securely attached hereto, was published and appeared in the regular editions and issues of **PUBLIC OPINION** on the following dates, viz:

September 16, 23, 30, 1975

Copy of Notice or Publication

NOTICE

The Hamilton Township, Municipal Authority and the Board of Supervisors, Hamilton Township, Franklin County, hereby gives notice of a public hearing for the purpose of soliciting public participation in the preparation of the plans for the proposed Hamilton Township Municipal Authority sewer system in the Cashtown Area of the Township. All interested persons are encouraged to attend. The meeting will be held at 7:30 p.m. on Thursday, October 9, 1975, at the St. John's United Methodist Church in Cashtown.

Garnet B. Dice, Sec'y
HAMILTON TOWNSHIP
MUNICIPAL AUTHORITY

McClure Newspapers, Inc.

Harold E. Burdick
--Editor-- Publisher

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania }
County of Franklin } ss:

On the 1st day of October, 1975, before me, the subscriber, a Notary Public in and for said State and County, personally came the above-named Harold E. Burdick who having been by me duly sworn according to law on his oath deposes and says that he is the Publisher of McClure Newspapers, Inc., a corporation, and is an officer duly authorized by resolution of the Board of Directors of said corporation to make the foregoing statement and this affidavit on its behalf; that the affiant is not interested in the subject matter of the notice or advertising referred to in the foregoing statement and that all of the allegations contained in the foregoing statement as to the time, place and character of publication therein referred to are true.

Harold E. Burdick
--Editor-- Publisher

Sworn to and subscribed before me the day and year aforesaid.

Doris E. Field

Notary Public

My commission expires March 17, 1977

My office is maintained in the borough of Chambersburg, Franklin County, Pa.

Statement of Advertising Costs

To: McClure Newspapers, Inc., Dr.

For publishing notice or advertisement attached
hereto on the above dates 20 Lines \$ 7.00

Probating same \$ 1.50

TOTAL \$ 8.50

PAL DEPARTMENT OF
ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES

05/23/1975

HARRISBURG REGION
WATER QUALITY

9/2 - Tom Kahler called -
Submit more documentation or hold a public meeting -

AUG 21 1975

RECEIVED AUG 27 1975

Mr. Thomas R. Kahler
Planning Section
Harrisburg Regional Office
Department Of Environmental Resources
Room 1002 Health & Welfare Building
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania 17120

Re: Public Participation Waiver Request
Hamilton Township, Franklin County

Dear Mr. Kahler:

This letter is in response to your letter of July 22, 1975 concerning the referenced subject.

With regard to that portion of the project which would convey wastewater to the Chambersburg Regional Wastewater Treatment Plant for treatment, we concur with your evaluation that public participation has been adequate. Much of this public participation occurred in the development of the Facilities Plan for the Chambersburg area and is documented in that report.

From the information submitted it would appear that the collection system and treatment plant in the Cashtown area is isolated from the Chambersburg Service area, and, therefore, should be considered as a separate project for the purposes of public participation. The citizens in the Cashtown area should be afforded the opportunity to comment on their concerns with the proposed project, especially since a new wastewater treatment works is involved.

8/29
Tom Kahler called -
After discussing this letter with him,
he said he will talk to Bob Blaine to
see whether he can get Blaine to write down
the requirement that a public hearing for Cashtown
basin be held.
B.

Chambersburg Basin P.P. Waiver

ENVIRONMENTAL
DIVISION, NPS

NO. 1000

ARRIVING REGION
QUANTO

Accordingly the public hearing requirements of Section 35.917-5 of EPA's Rules and Regulations are hereby waived for that portion of the project conveying wastewaters to the Chambersburg Regional Wastewater Treatment Plant. A public hearing is required for that portion of the project involving sewerage facilities to serve the Cashtown area.

Sincerely

Robert J. Blanco
Chief
Water Planning Branch

cc: Hamilton Township Municipal Authority
Arrowood, Incorporated

GWitmer:al:8/6/75

Letters concerning Hamilton Township's public meeting scheduled for October 9, 1975 at 7:30 P.M. at St. John's United Methodist Church, Cashtown were sent to:

Paul Bricker
Franklin County Commissioner
Marion, Pennsylvania 17235

WCHA Radio Station
Professional Arts Building
Penncraft Avenue
Chambersburg, Pennsylvania 17201

Chambersburg Rod & Gun Club, Inc.
R. D. # 6
Chambersburg, Pennsylvania 17201

Public Opinion
77 North Third Street
Chambersburg, Pennsylvania 17201

WCBG - NBC Radio
Radio Hill
Lincoln Way West
Chambersburg, Pennsylvania 17201

John Bevacqua, Planning Director
Franklin County Planning Comm.
One North Main Street
Chambersburg, Pennsylvania 17201

J. Chester Shively
Franklin County Commissioner
918 McKinley Street
Chambersburg, Pennsylvania 17201

Fred J. Rock
Franklin County Commissioner
R.D.# 1
Fayetteville, Pennsylvania 17222

John Shearer
Franklin County Agent
191 Franklin Farms Lane
Chambersburg, Pennsylvania 17201

Soil Conservation Service
550 Cleveland Avenue
Chambersburg, Pennsylvania 17201

Albert H. Miller
Route # 3
Chambersburg, Pennsylvania 17201

Frank J. Dice
Hamilton Township Planning Comm.
Route # 4
Chambersburg, Pennsylvania 17201

Rumler J. Heckman, Chairman
Hamilton Twp. Planning Comm.
Route # 6
Chambersburg, Pennsylvania 17201

Clarence C. Allison, Secretary
Hamilton Twp. Planning Comm.
Route # 7
Chambersburg, Pennsylvania 17201

Alvin Patterson
Hamilton Twp. Planning Comm.
Route # 4
Chambersburg, Pennsylvania 17201

Terry Fabian
Dept. of Environmental Resources
Box 2063
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania 17120

Jose delRio
Dept. of Environmental Resources
Box 2063
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania 17120

John Murtha
Dept. of Environmental Resources
P. O. Box 464
Chambersburg, Pennsylvania 17201

Tom Kahler
Dept. of Environmental Resources
Box 2063
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania 17120

PA. DEPARTMENT OF
ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES

OCT 23 1975

HARRISBURG REGION
WATER QUALITY

PUBLIC MEETING - CASHTOWN
HAMILTON TOWNSHIP MUNICIPAL AUTHORITY
OCTOBER 9, 1975

NAME

ADDRESS

JERRY R DEFENDERFER	CHAMBERSBURG RR 6
GUY SHIPLEY	" "
Charles Christman	" "
Kenneth Hershey	RR 6
Dennis C. Ott	" "
L. E. Wallech Jr.	" "
John F. Stenger.	" "
Art Webb	RR 6
Rumba Stachman	RR 6
Ralph Statter Supervisor	RR 6
Ray S. F. Grogg	Wagnersboro, Pa.
James S. Lockwell	Chairman Hamilton Sup Man Auth.
Norman Statter	Sec. Sup Supervisor Chambersburg RR 3
Jarret Face	Hamilton Sup Man Auth. #4
Nelson Burgen	" " " " #7
Walter B. Miller	Route 6. Chambersburg
Richard D. Stepler	Route Chambersburg Pa

PA. DEPARTMENT OF
ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES

OCT 23 1975

HARRISBURG REGION
WATER QUALITY

SPECIAL PUBLIC MEETING
HAMILTON TOWNSHIP MUNICIPAL AUTHORITY
CASHTOWN AREA
OCTOBER 9, 1975

The meeting was opened at 7:45 p.m. by the Chairman of the Authority, Miner S. Rockwell.

Rockwell - We want to welcome you to this open public meeting of the Hamilton Township Municipal Authority to discuss the construction of sewers in the Cashtown area. This meeting is required by the Environmental Protection Agency to get public comments concerning the sewer system construction. We have had two previous public meetings about 1971. One was held in the Courthouse and the other meeting was at the Hamilton Heights school. I'll introduce the Township Supervisors and members of the Authority and others present tonight:

Ralph Statler, Supervisor

Nelson Runyon, Supervisor

Norman Statler, Secretary, Board of Supervisors

Mr. Heckman, Township Planning Commission

Walter Miller, Municipal Authority

Garnet Dice, Municipal Authority

Roy S.F. Angle, Solicitor for the Supervisors and Authority

William Arrowood, Arrowood, Incorporated, Engineers

Bowman Stevens, Arrowood, Incorporated, Engineers

I'll turn the meeting over to Mr. Arrowood and let him explain the system.

Arrowood: Thank you, Mr. Rockwell. Can you all hear me back there okay? As Mr.

Rockwell indicated, the government has requested this hearing as there was some question raised as to whether there were people from this area at the

prior public meetings. There were perhaps some there but we couldn't say exactly how many. So that was the purpose of this meeting, to make sure there was one in this community. It's a rather rigid set of rules we have to follow. One of them is that every statement, every question, every answer has got to be entered into the record word for word as it is given. We must either have a court stenographer or a tape recording such as I have here now so that each and every word may be transcribed from this tape and then submitted to the Federal Government and must become a part of the permanent record. So, after I make a presentation and describe the project to you and if you have any questions would you please state your name and try to speak loudly enough so that, hopefully, this recorder will pick it up. State your question; I'll try to restate it so that it gets on here and then try to give you an answer. Back in 1967 the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania passed Act 537 known as the Sewage Facilities Act. Since that time there has been something like five or six revisions to this Act in the form of other acts, the latest one of which was Act 208. But basically Act 537 in its original stage required that every municipality in Pennsylvania, all Boroughs, all Townships, must set forth in a written plan their sewage problems and what they plan to do about these sewage problems, when they plan to take this action, whatever they come up with. Of course in the preparation of this plan, the Commonwealth had certain minimum standards that they would accept. For instance, one of these standards was that in every community of 25 or more homes, in which there are 10% or more of the sewage systems malfunctioning must be sewerred within three years, that there would be the time schedule of attempting to try to sewer your community. Some other standards that were set forth to assist or you might say mandate in a sense, what communities had to be really sewerred. One of these mandates

was soils. All across Pennsylvania, and of course, not only just Pennsylvania, many other states septic tanks and tile fields have been the method of attempting to take care of sewage and in many, many cases miserably failing to meet the job. The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania established a classification of soils. These soils had a basic four part rating. In other words, you had good, bad, (Bow, do you have that report here). I can give you the exact wording of the classifications. They have since changed a bit so I have to refer back to what happened at that date. The first was a rating for on-site sewage disposal and there was none to slight possibilities of contamination to the environment and you would classify that as a green area using the color code on our municipal boundary map. If it had a moderate possibility of contamination, this would be yellow. If it had a severe hazard to contamination, that was red, and if it had a hazardous classification, that was blue. This was in accordance with the soils classifications in Hamilton Township. Soil Conservation Service mapped all the soils in Franklin County and of course many other counties to show these classifications. Taking this mapping classification that they have and applying the then Pennsylvania Department of Health, now the Department of Environmental Resources, standards we have no green or yellow soils in Hamilton Township at all. They are all either red or blue. They are either severe or hazardous according to the soils classifications established by Soil Conservation Service, and of course the classifications have to come out of Department of Environmental Resources. So an official plan (may I have the book please, Bow) was developed for Hamilton Township and was reviewed by the Franklin County Planning Commission, the Hamilton Township Municipal groups, by the Department of Environmental Resources, and eventually approved by all agencies. Basically the plan called for sewerage or providing sewers for built-up areas or the areas with a larger population concentration.

They quite obviously couldn't afford to sewer every road and everyplace where they might have two or three homes; they had to pick the bigger ones and hope that as time went on you could grow out from these areas on some kind of a logical basis that you could be sewered economically. The Cash-town area has greater than 10% malfunctioning septic systems and is included in the severe or hazardous soils class area. It was cited as one of the areas by the Department of Environmental Resources, then Health Department, as being one of the areas that had malfunctioned. Their letter such as attached to the report (Bow, it's in the back here), records at the State Health Center in Chambersburg, this is from the Health Department specifying what areas have problems, indicate the following areas in Hamilton Township, Franklin County, have malfunctioning sewage disposal systems. Hoke Development, Warm Spring Road, Marvin Drive east and west, Hamilton Heights, Edenville Road and Cashtown. The degree of malfunctioning is 40 to 60 percent. This includes sewage effluent discharging into the surface of the ground, roadways, wells, ponds, and streams. Included in the above percentage would be sewage being discharged to underground water supplies as indicated in a high percentage of unsatisfactory water samples. The malfunctioning is greater in the early spring months with the additional surface waters from rains and melting snows and also from the fluctuating seasonal high water tables. The overall picture of malfunctioning sewage systems in the entire Townships, represent approximately 40% of the total homes and that's from Joseph P. Galant, Pennsylvania Department of Health, now with the Department of Environmental Resources. But they stipulated basically the areas and the problems that are being dealt with here in this project. Almost seven years later, we're finally getting ready to build

PA. DEPARTMENT OF
ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES

OCT 23 1975

HARRISBURG REGION
WATER QUALITY

something. The Cashtown project was included in the overall township system and it's perhaps good that it was not missed, you may say hot dog, it's for the birds, but if we have to come back later after a major system is built and build this system and have it attempt to stand on its own two feet financially and it would cost approximately \$900 per year per property owner -- that's assuming not too many more properties are built. There are approximately 60 homes in the area that would be hooked to the system. Now if those 60 homes had to finance and pay for this system to service their community, it would cost approximately \$900 a year. But by becoming a part of the total system and being included in the total system, your costs are in essence, being spread around the rest of the Township, so the costs will come down to approximately \$140 to \$150 a year instead of that \$900. This makes a major difference by including you in part of the major plan. Once the project is built, the sewer authority is not going to have any excess cash lying in their own accounts any place to go out and build systems. The system's going to have to be built by either front foot assessment against the property owners or by developers building the lines and dedicating them to the municipality. On rare occasions there's going to be a case where we have a community here and a community there and we may be able to add to the system without sitting around waiting three, four, five, or even seven years for paper work to be processed, get federal funds and quick build a trunk line from one area to the other and tie them together. So the Cashtown system was included for a couple of good reasons: 1. It was mandated. And 2. It was good sound financial reasoning for the citizens of the area to be included. We have a map here that tries to show in one big picture the lines. I'm sorry I don't know where individual

people live. The lines flow from right to left to the south to a proposed sewage treatment plant which is indicated by that orange block down there labeled STP. As people will require sewers elsewhere, extensions could be made to the heart or the key of the systems we do now have. Sewage Treatment Plant is called a complete treatment system in that it renews practically everything out of the sewage. The water coming out of it is drinking water quality -- phosphates are removed, nitrates are removed, and it is filtered through sand filters before it leaves the plant. This in essence will give you for all intents and purposes, drinking water quality and a day after it's built one of you will come around probably and say to me, "Here you drink it now - you said it". Actually I wouldn't be afraid to. It will be passing through sand filters that many people use to filter their own drinking water. Any equipment that would have any kind of noise will be located inside an insulated building so that the noise level is kept down from the surrounding area. The air blowers that provide the actual treatment have intake filters, intake silencers, and discharge silencers, all required by OSHA for sound level control. There will be basically one building roughly 30' by 70' dimension, one circular tank in which there will be several smaller compartments, all surrounded by a chain link fence, lawn with trees, shrubs and macadam drive and items of this nature. It will not be a detriment to the community as far as appearance. The lawn and trees will be kept mowed and trimmed as part of the normal maintenance and operation of the plant. Sewer lines for the most part at least along Route 997 will be on the west side on the road primarily because the water lines are on the other side. We want to try to keep it as much as possible in the shoulder so we have little roadway replacement and paving as possible. The service lines to which your properties would be connected would be run to each side

of the road so that the property owners do not have to pay for digging up the road or anything like that. We come to your property line and then you would connect at that point. The estimated cost is approximately \$144.00 to \$150.00 a year breaking that down into somewhere around \$12.00 a month. This we cannot absolutely promise. When we can get confirmed figures on cost is when we have the actual construction bids and the total of all the expenses which with these firm bids can be the basis to compute what must be charged at that time. Then we can say absolutely this is what has to be charged, if we are to accept these bids.

The project is listed as fundable. It's on the fundable list in this fiscal year; in other words, 1975 fiscal year, the month of July '75 to July '76, and it is anticipated that sometime in the spring we would start construction. It is anticipated that there would be no front foot assessment. That there would be a tapping charge or connection charge of approximately \$300.00. Many communities have a front foot assessment of \$10.00 and \$12.00 a front .

Mr. Angle: Please explain front foot assessment.

Arrowood: I'll explain front foot assessment as Mr. Angle has suggested. If you have 100' of frontage the total cost of the lines out in the streets to collect the sewage is added up when the total number of lineal feet of assessable frontage ; in other words, if you have 100' on your lot, another guy has 60', this guy has 30, another one has 150'. All these frontages are added up on both sides of the road, then the total cost is divided by that number of feet so you come up with how much you can charge per front foot of assessable frontage.

charge. That sewer service charge would probably be made on a monthly basis as it now is for the people in the Hoke Development. You get some mixed emotions sometimes about this because if you could get a lot of money from the individual property owner at the beginning of the project, you quite obviously wouldn't have to pay as high a monthly charge; like going downtown and buying an automobile, washing machine, something like that on installment payments. The bigger your down payment the lesser your payments per month are. The same thing is true for a sewer system. And that's about it unless somebody has some questions.

Stevens: Bill why don't you point out to them that the Authority will pay the cost up to the property line and curb line and that the cost from there to the house is theirs.

Angle: You better go over it again I think.

Arrowood: Lets take a situation from the other house, see this house right here, the sewer line and service line (Mr. Arrowood is explaining the various methods of hooking up sewer lines to the different houses on the map).

Angle: What can you run in - talking about rainwater.

Arrowood: What can you run into it? You will be allowed to put sanitary waste only. Sanitary waste includes all your kitchen waste, bathroom, laundry, no roof drains, no sump pumps.

Stevens: No area drains.

Arrowood: Alright, ground water is not allowed to be put in.

Stevens: No kind of drain, no roof drainage of any kind. That is specifically spelled out in Federal Regulations.

the system that would start the beginning of payment through the system. The rate structure which is rather important - first of all, the Federal Government says that the rate structure must be uniform, all classes of users pay the same rate. The Township currently has a rate structure that differentiates between residential customers and we have another group for commercial, industrial, institutional customers. That group, commercial, industrial, and institutional is on a meter basis, we make them install metering facilities to actually measure their flow because usually they consume a lot more water than the average household.

Stepler: After construction is finished and after being notified, would they have a months notice?

Arrowood: Well, at least a month after construction, you'll receive letters notifying you about the hookup. You'll see all these things happening and you'll probably be talking to people on the job as they are working back and forth, but officially you'll get a letter or notice about the hookup.

Angle: And that would give them **at** least a month. That official letter, I think, would give you at least a month, if not more. I believe 60 days on the other project.

Arrowood: I think that's what it was on Hoke Development, 60 to 90 days.

Angle: After you get the official notice.

Arrowood: I think everybody over in the Hoke Development was hooked up in roughly four to five months. Something like that from the time the notices were sent out till they made their hookups. The rate structure will be a flat rate and no meter rate for individual houses. The reason being we are told by

bond counsel who is a specialized legal advisor of projects of this nature that we can't make a man install a water meter to measure the sewage flow. Even though the Bear Valley water system is here, we don't have any ordinances saying you must hook to the Bear Valley water system. So a few people aren't actually hooked to it, and, therefore don't have any meters that we could use. Its only when we can guarantee ourselves 100% and we would have 100% metering could we go on a meter rate. Again the lesser of the evils is to have a flat rate on the residential, industrial and the commercial institution customers. A sewage meter costs around \$3,000. Other acceptable forms of metering happens to be a water meter which is probably about \$35.00. Quite obviously the industrial, commercial, institutional customers would install a water meter. But we can't tell them to install a water meter. We can make them stick in a sewage meter.

Any property damages that are done, if we have to cross your property, you will be contacted. Maybe some of you have already been contacted where rights-of-way are desired. Any damages done to your property during construction there will be an inspector on the job everyday the contractor is working. If you don't recognize him and can't find him get in touch with the Township people and they in turn will get in touch with us. Your complaint or problem will be investigated and your damages will hopefully be handled to your satisfaction. We can't guarantee you everything. I don't know what might happen but generally speaking after everything is done we like to see that we leave a pleasant taste in the mouths of the citizens when this project is completed. Any other questions? I guess if we have no further questions I can turn my portion back to Mr. Rockwell.

And one of the conditions of being good is it absolutely must not leak. So to test this you are required to put on an eight foot column of water back next to the house and then the inspector checks every joint to make sure there is no seepage coming out of the sewer line. When he is satisfied then that is removed and you finally make your connection to your household line. A variety of materials will be allowed. Something like **probably** a half of dozen different materials can be used. But predominant material that is used is what is called DWV (Drainage, Waste and Vent) pipe, Schedule 40, which is probably the most reasonable pricewise. It is easy to use. It goes together nicely. It's nice and smooth and it resists crushing very well. You can use cast iron or you can use copper. You can use cement asbestos or you can use clay or DWV plastic. They are the five that I can think of off hand. Does that answer most of your questions?

Hershey: I live off the road about 200 feet, do I have to connect, or, can I connect?

Arrowood: If a sewer line went by your house and you are say 151 feet we couldn't force you but if you wanted to you're more than welcome. We need all the paying customers we can get to go on this system. We have some people that are several hundred feet back that have problems that definitely want to get on the sewer systems.

Hershey: I'm not required to but if I wanted to I could hook on.

Arrowood: Very definitely, now unless you have got some kind of a sewage we don't want. Say you might be an industry or something sitting back there with cyanide or something in your waste. We don't want your cyanide. You can keep it. The more customers the more you can spread the financial load.

borne by the people who create the expense such as the new homeowner or whatever the case may be.

Webber: Supposing somebody is 250 feet back. Now a line wouldn't be run at the expense of the Authority unless that person would want to hook on right away.

Arrowood: If they would make a request at the time of construction and pay their connection charge, of \$200.00 being estimated not to be used, then a service lateral will be laid at the time of construction and because they are in existence and they want a connection.

Angle: They wouldn't have to pay for going across the road in other words. If they would make their application at the time the sewer was going through, but if they wanted to hook on afterwards then they would have to pay for going under the road if its on the opposite side. (It might cost them \$1,000 instead of \$200) Whatever it would cost. You don't have to hook on.

Arrowood: Its just the idea that once you have a contractor out there its a heck of a lot cheaper while you have everything torn up to install the lateral. Plus, we get paid enough to pave the roads and we have cheaper costs of doing it. If we have to come back three or four years later and get all the special permits and take care of blocking the traffic and anything else we have to do to dig up that blacktop then the costs are entirely different. We no longer could do it for \$200.

Stevens: Bill, if the thing is financed by Farmers Home Administration they require that the people be given six months to pay their original connection fees before they connect before the job is finished and there is a rebate of

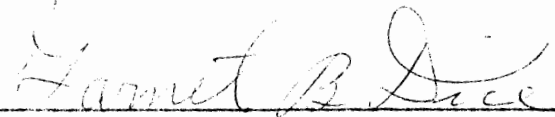
Arrowood: Well, part of your notification in a sense is part of this public hearing. The project is imminent. Your connection date to this system is approximately about a year away from this Christmas. First of all when you get an application for that septic tank system for that home, you should question your Sewage Enforcement Officer about all these things. First of all if you are going to be in the area to be sewerred you are going to make sure your house is sitting high enough so that your waste can flow, by gravity into the darn thing. The Sewage Enforcement Officers forget that an area is going to be sewerred. They come along and give a guy a permit to put in a sewer line and facilities may be in a basement or what have you that no way can they get by gravity into this system.

Angle: If he's thinking of putting some kind of a system in, in a new house before this goes through, he should get in touch with you for his grades.

Arrowood: For the grades and through the Sewage Enforcement Officer which happens to be us. Your question is all of that is wasted, I assume that what you are saying is you have now had to build a septic tank and a tile field system and one year later the sewer comes by and you have to disconnect from the septic system - thats true, unless you use a holding tank. Then you are going to have to balance a holding tank cost against the cost of a tile field. If, I only had one year to go by the time I was starting a new house, I would figure that if I save my tile field cost - this is about \$400.00 out of about roughly \$700.00 average cost for a conventional tile field system- if you get into one of these sand mound systems you are probably talking about

CERTIFICATION

I, Garnet B. Dice, Secretary of the Hamilton Township Municipal Authority hereby certify that the above is a true and correct copy of the Minutes of the Special Public Meeting held at 7:30 pm on October 9, 1975, in the St. John's United Methodist Church, Village of Cashtown, Franklin County, Pennsylvania.



Secretary

Hamilton Township Municipal Authority

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES

DLI 23 1975

HARRISBURG REGION
WATER-QUALITY